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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claims]**

the width set as the thick paper material — the both sides of a narrow substrate — an end shell, an outside cam plate, and a bottom plate. Form an outside cam plate and end shells successively in this order, and the width of said outside cam plate and a bottom plate to a length of one side of the octagon at the time of union of the box assembled on both sides of a substrate. Provide the width of an end shell in the 1/about 2, and it bends these each board to an inner direction, Bend the jointing piece which was made to counter the both ends of each end shell, and were formed successively to an inner direction, and the infeed is engaged mutually, Turn up in a box the piece of insertion which raised the outer piece formed successively to the both ends of the bottom plate from the outside, and installed it in this, and a box is constituted on both sides of said substrate, Form successively a folding piece, an inner bottom, and the pieces of a cuff end to the earliest end shell of one of boxes at this order, and it inserts in in a box, The opening and closed type presentation packaging box forming successively a bezel part, an inner lateral plate, an inside cam plate, an inner bottom, an inside cam plate, an inner lateral plate, a bezel part, and the pieces of an end to the end shell of the box of another side at this order, inserting in in a box, sticking said inner bottom to a bottom plate, and sticking an inside cam plate to an outside cam plate.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed explanation of the device]

[0001]

[Industrial Application]

The case forms almost isomorphous boxes successively to both sides of a substrate, and starts the carton of the \*\*\*\* type which stores, exhibits and packs different articles, such as a bottle of whiskey, a clock and chocolate, and an artificial flower, to each of this box, for example.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

JP,53-12444,U is provided as such an opening and closed type package box. Although this forms a box in bilateral symmetry via the fold of a terminal area and this box is inserted in in the shape of an opening half rate from the fold set up beforehand, Under the present circumstances, the insertion piece which opposite-\*(ed) at the end of the upper and lower sides of the field inserted into the inner surface side of a box is bent to an internal direction, respectively, and the cut for \*\*\*\* provided in this is engaged.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Device]

Since the boxes of opening half rate-like bilateral symmetry are formed successively via the fold of one sections of a terminal area as for the opening and closed type package box mentioned above, Since both boxes share this fold of one sections as a pivot of opening-and-closing rotation when making the opening half rate side of both boxes unite, and closing it or opening it, if opening and closing are repeated many times, damage to this fold will be brought forward and a rent will be produced into a both-ends portion in many cases.

[0004]

Since the insertion piece mentioned above is bent and engaged from a sliding direction to the inside side, the side attachment wall of a half-rate-like box is reinforced in a longitudinal direction, but. Since it is only turning up a folding piece inside, the end of the upper and lower sides of both boxes does not have the enough intensity in the direction of Yokote of each box, i.e., an opening and closing direction, therefore there is no certainty in the firmness of aperture width, and when both boxes are closed especially, there is a difficulty which an opening edge

shifts and does not agree correctly.

[0005]

The above-mentioned problem in a conventional opening-and-closing type package box is solved, even if it repeats many opening and closing, damage does not arise on the fold of a successive formation portion, but the intensity of the longitudinal direction of a box and the direction of Yokote is firm, aperture width is kept constant, and the case enables it to store a different article in this box moreover.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

width which the case set as a thick paper material since the above-mentioned purpose was attained -- both sides of a narrow substrate -- an end shell. Form successively an outside cam plate, a bottom plate, an outside cam plate, and end shells in this order, and width of said outside cam plate and a bottom plate to a length of one side of an octagon at the time of union of a box assembled on both sides of a substrate. Provide width of an end shell in the 1/about 2, and it bends these each board to an inner direction, Bend a jointing piece which was made to counter both ends of each end shell, and were formed successively to an inner direction, and the infeed is engaged mutually, Turn up in a box a piece of insertion which raised an outer piece formed successively to both ends of a bottom plate from the outside, and installed it in this, and a box is constituted on both sides of a substrate, Form successively a folding piece, an inner bottom, and pieces of a cuff end to the earliest end shell of one of boxes at this order, and this is inserted in in a box, To an end shell of a box of another side, a bezel part, an inner lateral plate, an inside cam plate, an inner bottom, an inside cam plate, an inner lateral plate, a bezel part, and pieces of an end are formed successively at this order, and this is inserted in in a box, and let it be a gist to stick said inner bottom to a bottom plate, and to stick an inside cam plate to an outside cam plate.

[0007]

[Function]

Since the box assembled by the both sides of a substrate differs in an article storage side, a semicircular arc inner bottom to the box which is separated from the bottom plate. storing a comparatively lightweight article -- an inner bottom -- a bottom plate -- and an inside cam plate stores comparatively heavy articles, such as \*\* and a can, to the box which carries out field contact and has become an outside cam plate with a two-sheet pile, and opens and exhibits both boxes to it. If both boxes are closed at the time of a package and an effective area is made to unite, it will become 8 square pillar objects-like.

Since each box carries out opening-and-closing rotation by using the fold of each successive formation part as a pivot and the fold of one sections is not shared to the pivot of opening-and-closing rotation, the damage to the early stage of this fold is prevented. Since the jointing piece which the end of the upper and lower sides of a box was made to counter the both ends of each end shell, and were formed successively is mutually engaged with each infeed, the intensity in the direction of Yokote of each box, i.e., an opening and closing direction, is fully reinforced, and aperture width is kept certain.

[0008]

**[Example]**

It is a development view of this presentation packaging box, and the folds 1 and 2 with narrow width are formed in a paper material a corrugated fiberboard and thick [ other ], the substrate 3 is set as it, and drawing 1 is the both sides (by a diagram, it fluctuates) of this substrate 3.

being alike -- the core box paper which constitutes the 1st box ( $P_1$ ) via said fold 1, and the core box papers which constitute the 2nd box ( $P_2$ ) via the fold 2 are formed successively.

**[0009]**

Since that composition of both this box is the same except for the insertion part to a box inner surface, if it explains the 1st box ( $P_1$ ) hereafter, the fold 4 engraved on this and parallel by the outside of said fold 1 -- the end shells 13 are formed successively by the outside cam plate 11 by the bottom plate 9 and the fold 10, and are formed successively by the outside cam plate 7 and the fold 8 by the fold 12 with the end shell 5 and the fold 6 at this order.

In the above, the width (between the folds 4-6, 6-8 and 8-10) of the bottom plate 9 and the both-outside cam plates 7 and 11, It is made mostly equivalent to a length of one side of the cross section octagon formed when it is made to unite so that both boxes may be mentioned later, and the width (between the folds 1-4 and 10-12) of the both-ends shells 5 and 13 is set as 1/about 2 of said length of one side.

**[0010]**

The common folds 14 and 15 are formed in the both ends of each above-mentioned board, the infeeds 18 and 19 for tabling are formed in the jointing pieces 16 and 17 formed successively by each end of the both-ends shells 5 and 13 from this fold, and the wrap flaps 20 and 21 are installed also in each end of the both-outside cam plates 7 and 11. At each end of the bottom plate 9, the flaps of about 8 square shapes which make the successive formation portion one side are formed successively, the fold 22 parallel to said folds 14 and 15 is formed in the center, and the outer piece 23 and the piece 24 of insertion are divided. This may be the same although the piece 24 of insertion has made the outside larger than the outer piece 23 by the thickness of a paper material in the development view of drawing 1.

**[0011]**

Although the core box papers which constitute the 2nd box ( $P_2$ ) also on the outside of the fold 2 of another side of the substrate 3 are formed successively, as mentioned above, the composition is the same as that of the above, and the same numerals have shown the same member in Drawings.

**[0012]**

By the fold 25 parallel to this, the inner bottom 28 and the pieces 29 of a cuff end are further formed successively for the folding piece 26 by this order by the fold 27, and the bore 30 is dug in the center of the inner bottom 28 by the outside of the fold 12 of the 1st box ( $P_1$ ). Each of these boards can insert in the whole now in a box from said fold 12.

[0013]

On the outside of the fold 12 of the 2nd box ( $P_2$ ). The bezel part 31, the inner lateral plate 32, the inside cam plate 33, the inner bottom 34, the inside cam plate 35, the inner lateral plate 36, the bezel part 37, and the piece 38 of an end follow this order, and are provided by each fold (the broken chain line of a figure and numerals omit) provided in this and parallel, the fold which divides the inner bottom 34 -- the infeed 39 is mostly formed in the center. When the whole is inserted in in a box from said fold 12 and this is inserted in, the inner bottom 34 contacts the bottom plate 9, the inside cam plates 33 and 35 contact the outside cam plates 7 and 11, and it is made to also have stuck each of these boards.

[0014]

In order to assemble a box from the above-mentioned core box paper, as shown in drawing 2, the folds 1 and 2 of the both sides of the substrate 3 are bent to the method of outside, The end shell 5 of both boxes, the outside cam plate 7, the bottom plate 9, the outside cam plate 11, and the end shell 13 are bent from each fold to an inner direction, the jointing pieces 16 and 17 which were formed successively by the both ends of each end shell and which counter are bent to an inner direction, and each of those infeeds 18 and 19 are inserted mutually, and are engaged. Subsequently, the insertion flaps 20 and 21 are bent inside, the outer piece 23 is raised from the outside, and the piece 24 of insertion is inserted in in a box on both sides of the aforementioned insertion flap and a jointing piece inside.

[0015]

Thus, the 1st box ( $P_1$ ) after assembling a box on both sides of the substrate 3, It is what bends the folding piece 26 formed successively by the earliest end shell 13, the inner bottom 28, and the folding piece 29 from each fold to an inner direction, and is inserted in in a box, Since the fold is not provided in this inner bottom 28, in the state where it assembled, the inner bottom 28 separates from the bottom plate 9, and forms the semicircular arc curve concave surface within a box (refer to drawing 3 and drawing 5).

[0016]

The 2nd box ( $P_2$ ) bends the bezel part 31 and the inner lateral plate 32 which were formed successively by the earliest end shell 13 to an inner direction, bends the inside cam plate 33, the inner bottom 34, the inside cam plate 35, and the inner lateral plate 36 outside, bends the bezel part 37 and the piece 38 of an end to an inner direction, and inserts them in in a box. In this assembly state, since the inner bottom 34 carries out at the bottom plate 9, the inside cam plates 33 and 35 carry out field contact at the outside cam plates 7 and 11, it sticks and it becomes a two-sheet pile, the outer wall of a box is mostly constituted firmly [ a center ] in a longitudinal direction, and the bezel parts 31 and 37 are formed in the both sides of the opening of a box (refer to drawing 3 and drawing 5).

[0017]

Thus, since both boxes differ in an article storage side, the semicircular arc inner bottom 28 to the box ( $P_1$ ) which is separated from the bottom plate 9.

Comparatively heavy articles, such as \*\* and a can, can be stored to the box ( $P_2$ )

which a comparatively lightweight article is stored, the inner bottom 34 carries out at the bottom plate 9, and the inside cam plates 33 and 35 carry out field contact at the outside cam plates 7 and 11, and serves as a two-sheet pile, and as shown in drawing 3, both boxes can be opened and exhibited to it. If both boxes are closed and the effective area is made to unite at the time of a package, it can do in the shape of 8 square pillar objects.

[0018]

As for this package box, the 1st boxes ( $P_1$ ) are formed successively from the fold 1 of the substrate 3, The 2nd boxes ( $P_2$ ) are formed successively from the fold 2 of the substrate 3, and carry out opening-and-closing rotation of each box by using the fold of each successive formation part as a pivot, and since the fold of one sections is not shared as a pivot of opening-and-closing rotation like before, the damage in which the fold of a successive formation part splits at an early stage is prevented certainly.

[0019]

Since the jointing pieces 16 and 17 which the end of the upper and lower sides of a box bent the end shell 13 from each fold to the inner direction, were made to counter the both ends of each end shells 5 and 13, and were formed successively are mutually engaged with each infeeds 18 and 19, The intensity in the direction of Yokote of each box, i.e., an opening and closing direction, is fully reinforced, and when aperture width is kept certain and closes both boxes, a gap is not produced in an opening edge.

[0020]

[Effect of the Device]

Since the package box of the case forms boxes successively via a fold like the above on both sides of a substrate, Since each box carries out opening-and-closing rotation by using the fold of each successive formation part as a pivot and is not shared as a pivot of opening-and-closing rotation of the fold of one sections like before, while it can prevent certainly the damage to the early stage of the fold of a successive formation part, In order to engage mutually the infeed of the jointing piece which counters in the end of the upper and lower sides of each box, each box has the firm intensity in the opening and closing direction of the direction of Yokote, aperture width is kept certain, and an opening edge has an effect which does not produce a gap at the time of the package which closed both boxes. Since both boxes differed in and established the article storage side, they have an effect which stores and exhibits an article which is different in this, and can pack it as it is.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a development view of one working example of the opening and closed type presentation packaging box concerning the case.

[Drawing 2]It is the slant-face figure in which showing progress of an assembly and which was cut in part.

[Drawing 3]It is a slant-face figure showing the exhibition state after an assembly.

[Drawing 4]Similarly it is a slant-face figure of the type of packing.

[Drawing 5]It is a sectional view of the A-A line of drawing 3.

[Drawing 6]It is a sectional view of the B-B line of drawing 3.

[Description of Notations]

3 -- Substrate 5, 13 -- End shell

7, 11 -- Outside cam-plate 9 -- Bottom plate

16, 17 -- Jointing piece 18, 19 -- Infeed

23 -- Outer piece 24 -- Piece of insertion

26, 29 -- Folding piece 28 -- Inner bottom

31, 37 -- Bezel part 32, 35 -- Inner lateral plate

33, 35 -- Inside cam-plate 34 -- Inner bottom

38 -- Piece of an end ( $P_1$ ) -- The 1st box

( $P_2$ ) -- The 2nd box

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[Translation done.]

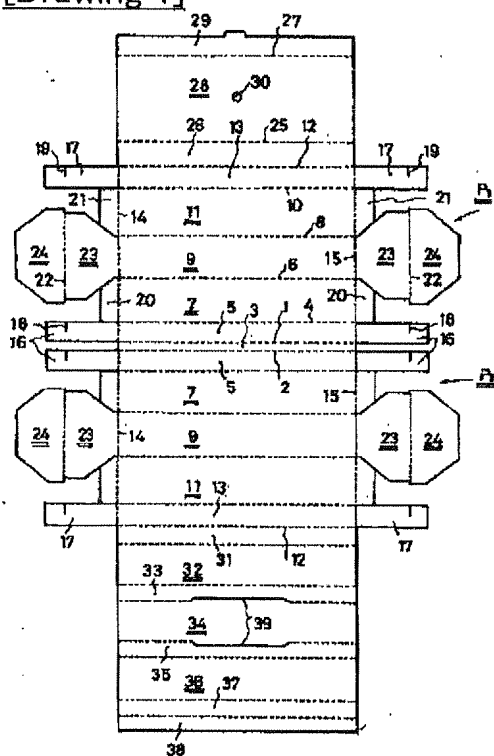
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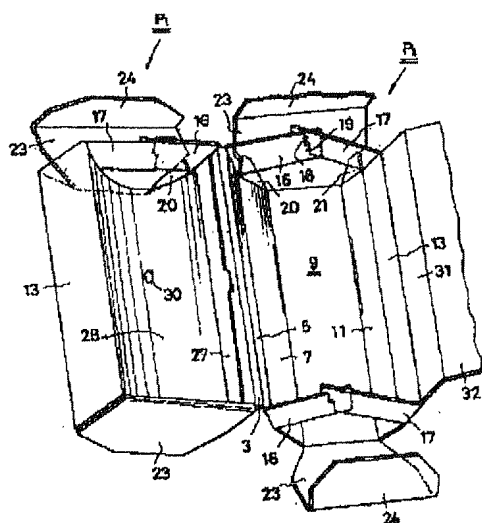
## DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

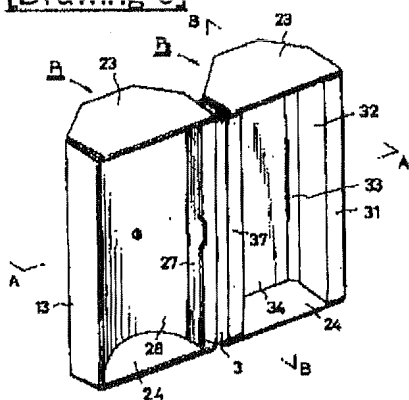


[Drawing 2]

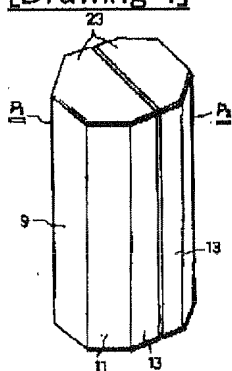




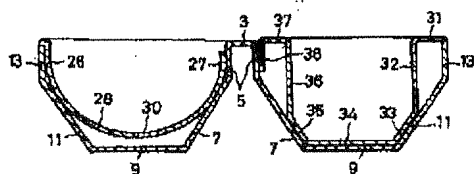
[Drawing 3]



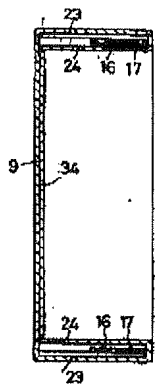
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



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[Translation done.]

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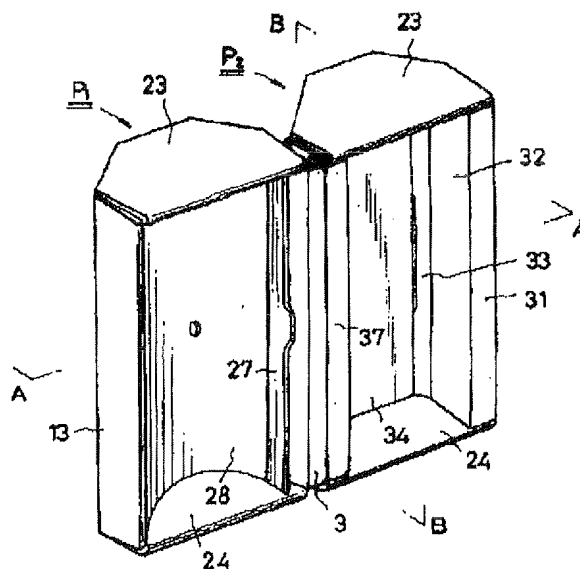
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(54)【考案の名称】 開閉型の展示包装箱

(57)【要約】

【目的】 開閉型の包装箱で、連設物品の折目が損傷せず、両箱体が強固で異なる物品を収納できるようにする。

【構成】 厚手の紙材に設定した幅狭い基板3の両側に端部外板5、外側斜板7、底板9、外側斜板11、端部外板13を連設し、これら各板を折曲し、各端部外板の両端に連設した連結片16、17の切込み18、19を相互に噛み合わせ、底板の両端に連設した外側片23を起立させ、これに延設した折返片24を箱内に折り返して前記基板の両側に箱体を設ける。いずれか一方の箱体の最先の端部外板に、折返片26、内底板28、折返端片29を連設して箱内に折り込み、他方の箱体の最先の端部外板に、表縁部31、内側板32、内側斜板33、内底板34、内側斜板35、内側板36、表縁部37、端片38を連設して箱内に折り込み、前記内底板を底板に、内側斜板を外側斜板に密着させる。



1

## 【実用新案登録請求の範囲】

厚手の紙材に設定した幅狭い基板の両側に端部外板、外側斜板、底板、外側斜板、端部外板をこの順に連設し、前記外側斜板と底板の幅は基板の両側に組み立てる箱体の合体時における8角形の一辺の長さに、端部外板の幅はそのほぼ2分の1に設け、これら各板を内方に折曲し、各端部外板の両端に対向させて連設した連結片を内方に折り曲げてその切込みを相互に噛み合わせ、底板の両端に連設した外側片をその外側から起立させこれに延設した折返片を箱内に折り返して前記基板の両側に箱体を構成し、いずれか一方の箱体の最先の端部外板に折返片、内底板、折返端片をこの順に連設して箱内に折り込み、他方の箱体の端部外板には表縁部、内側板、内側斜板、内底板、内側斜板、内側板、表縁部、端片をこの順に連設して箱内に折り込み、前記内底板を底板に、内側斜板を外側斜板に密着させることを特徴とする開閉型の展示包装箱。

【図面の簡単な説明】

2

\* 【図1】 本案に係る開閉型の展示包装箱の一実施例の展開図である。

【図2】 組み立ての経過を示す一部切欠した斜面図である。

【図3】 組立後の展示状態を示す斜面図である。

【図4】 同じく包装状態の斜面図である。

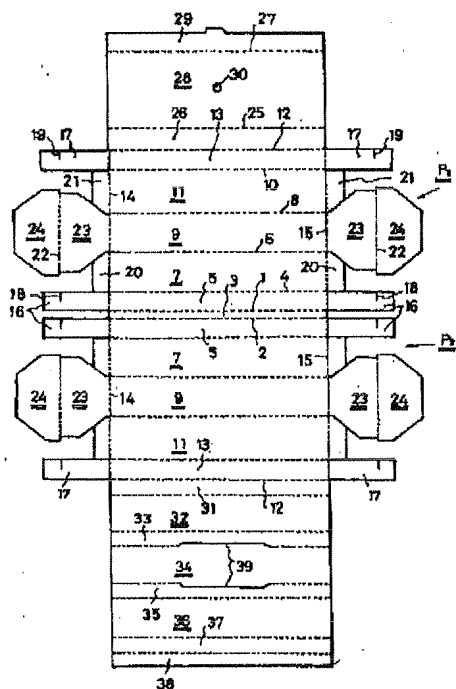
【図5】 図3のA-A線の断面図である。

【図6】 図3のB-B線の断面図である。

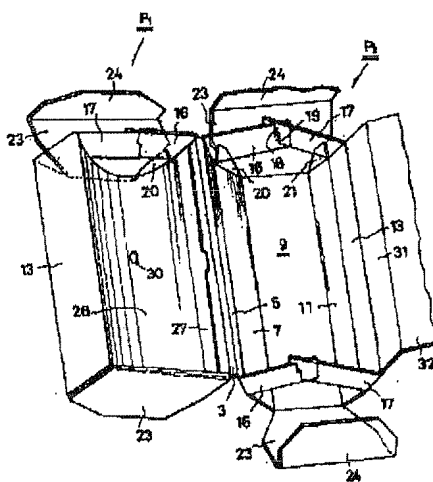
【符号の説明】

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3…基板                      | 5, 13…端部外板              |
| 7, 11…外側斜板                | 9…底板                    |
| 16, 17…連結片                | 18, 19…切込み              |
| 23…外側片                    | 24…折返片                  |
| 26, 29…折返片                | 28…内底板                  |
| 31, 37…表縁部                | 32, 35…内側板              |
| 33, 35…内側斜板               | 34…内底板                  |
| 38…端片                     | (P <sub>1</sub> )…第1の箱体 |
| * (P <sub>2</sub> )…第2の箱体 |                         |

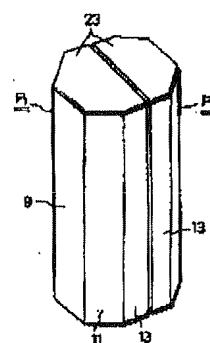
【図1】



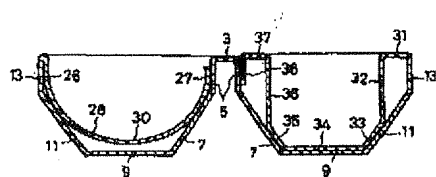
【図2】



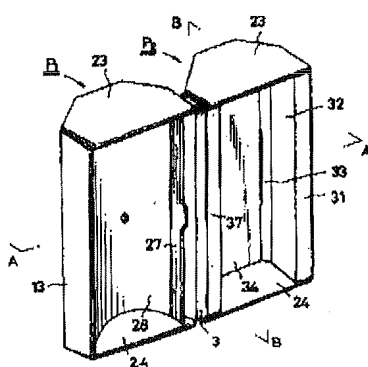
【図4】



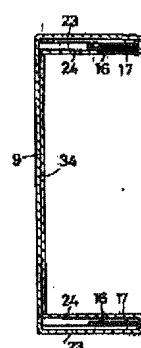
【図5】



【図3】



【図6】



**【考案の詳細な説明】****【0001】****【産業上の利用分野】**

本案は、基板の左右両側にほぼ同形の箱体を連設し、この各箱体に、例えばウイスキーのボトルと時計、チョコレートと造花などのような異なる物品を収納して展示し包装する折畳式の紙箱に係るものである。

**【0002】****【従来技術】**

このような開閉型の包装箱としては、実開昭53-12444号が提供されている。これは、接続部の折目を介して左右同形に箱体を形成するもので、この箱体はあらかじめ設定した折目から開口半割り状に折り込まれるが、この際、箱体の内面側に折り込まれる面の上下の端部に対設した挿入片をそれぞれ内部方向に折り曲げ、これに設けた咬結用切込を噛み合わせるようにしてある。

**【0003】****【考案が解決しようとする課題】**

前述した開閉型の包装箱は、開口半割り状の左右同形の箱体が接続部の1条の折目を介して連設されているため、両箱体の開口半割り面を合体させて閉じ、又は開くときの開閉回動の支軸として両箱体がこの1条の折目を共用するから、開閉を多数回繰り返すとその折目の損傷が早まり、両端部分に裂け目を生じてくることが多い。

**【0004】**

また、前述した挿入片は上下方向から内部側に折曲して噛み合わせるので、半割り状の箱体の側壁は長手方向において補強されるが、両箱体の上下の端部は単に折返片を内部に折り返すのみであるため、各箱体の横手方向、すなわち、開閉方向における強度が充分ではなく、したがって開口幅の保形性に確実さがなく、とくに、両箱体を閉じたときに開口縁がずれて正確に合致しない難点がある。

**【0005】**

本案は従来の開閉型の包装箱における上記の問題点を解決し、多数回の開閉を反覆しても連設部分の折目に損傷が生ぜず、箱体の長手方向及び横手方向の強度

が強固で開口幅が一定に保たれ、しかも、この箱体内に異なる物品を収納できるようにしたものである。

#### 【0006】

##### 【課題を解決するための手段】

上記の目的を達するため、本案は、厚手の紙材に設定した幅狭い基板の両側に端部外板、外側斜板、底板、外側斜板、端部外板をこの順に連設し、前記外側斜板と底板の幅は基板の両側に組み立てる箱体の合体時における8角形の一辺の長さに、端部外板の幅はそのほぼ2分の1に設け、これら各板を内方に折曲し、各端部外板の両端に対向させて連設した連結片を内方に折り曲げてその切込みを相互に噛み合わせ、底板の両端に連設した外側片をその外側から起立させこれに延設した折込片を箱内に折り返して基板の両側に箱体を構成し、いずれか一方の箱体の最先の端部外板に折返片、内底板、折返端片をこの順に連設してこれを箱内に折り込み、他方の箱体の端部外板には表縁部、内側板、内側斜板、内底板、内側斜板、内側板、表縁部、端片をこの順に連設してこれを箱内に折り込み、前記内底板を底板に、内側斜板を外側斜板に密着させることを要旨とする。

#### 【0007】

##### 【作用】

基板の両側に組み立てられる箱体は物品収納面を異にするので、半円弧状の内底板が底板から離れている箱体には、比較的軽量な物品を収納し、内底板が底板に、且つ内側斜板が外側斜板に面接触して2枚重ねとなっている箱体には、壺、缶などの比較的重い物品を収納し、両箱体を開いて展示する。包装時には両箱体を閉じて開口面を合体させれば、8角柱体状となる。

各箱体はそれぞれの連設部の折目を支軸として開閉回動し、開閉回動の支軸に1条の折目を共用しないから、この折目の早期の損傷が防止される。また、箱体の上下の端部は、各端部外板の両端に対向させて連設した連結片を各切込みで相互に噛み合わせてあるため、各箱体の横手方向、すなわち、開閉方向における強度が十分に補強され、開口幅が確実に保たれる。

#### 【0008】

##### 【実施例】

図1はこの展示包装箱の展開図であり、段ボールその他の厚手の紙材に幅の狭い折目1、2を設けて基板3が設定してあり、この基板3の両側（図では上下）には、前記折目1を介して第1の箱体（P<sub>1</sub>）を構成する箱型紙と、折目2を介して第2の箱体（P<sub>2</sub>）を構成する箱型紙が連設されている。

#### 【0009】

この両箱体は、箱内面への折込部を除いてその構成が同一であるから、以下、第1の箱体（P<sub>1</sub>）について説明すると、前記折目1の外側に、これと平行に刻設された折目4により端部外板5、折目6により外側斜板7、折目8により底板9、折目10により外側斜板11、折目12により端部外板13がこの順序に連設されている。

上記において、底板9、両外側斜板7、11の幅（折目4～6、6～8、8～10間）は、両箱体を後述するように合体させたとき形成される横断面8角形の一边の長さにはほぼ相当させてあり、両端部外板5、13の幅（折目1～4、10～12間）は、前記一边の長さのほぼ2分の1に設定してある。

#### 【0010】

上記各板の両端部には共通の折目14、15が設けられ、この折目から両端部外板5、13の各端部に連設された連結片16、17には、噛み合せ用の切込み18、19が形成してあり、両外側斜板7、11の各端部にも、折込みフラップ20、21が延設してある。また、底板9の各端部には、その連設部分を一边とするほぼ8角形のフラップが連設され、その中央に前記折目14、15と平行な折目22を設けて外側片23と折込片24とを区画してある。なお、図1の展開図では、折込片24は紙材の厚み分だけ外側片23よりもその外形を大きくしてあるが、これは同一であってもよい。

#### 【0011】

基板3の他方の折目2の外側にも、第2の箱体（P<sub>2</sub>）を構成する箱型紙が連設されているが、前述したようにその構成は前記と同様で、図面では同一の部材は同一の符号で示してある。

#### 【0012】

第1の箱体（P<sub>1</sub>）の折目12の外側には、これに平行な折目25によって折

返片26が、さらに折目27により内底板28、折返端片29がこの順に連設され、内底板28の中央には透孔30が穿たれている。これらの各板は、前記折目12からその全体を箱内に折り込めるようになっている。

#### 【0013】

第2の箱体(P<sub>2</sub>)の折目12の外側には、これと平行に設けた各折目(図の鎖線、符号は省略する)により、表縁部31、内側板32、内側斜板33、内底板34、内側斜板35、内側板36、表縁部37、端片38がこの順序に連続して設けられ、内底板34を区画する折目のほぼ中央には、切込み39が設けられている。これらの各板も、前記折目12からその全体が箱内に折り込まれるもので、これを折り込んだとき、内底板34が底板9に、内側斜板33、35が外側斜板7、11に接触して密着するようにしてある。

#### 【0014】

上記の箱型紙から箱を組み立てるには、図2に示すように、基板3の両側の折目1、2を外方に折曲し、両箱体の端部外板5、外側斜板7、底板9、外側斜板11、端部外板13を各折目から内方に折り曲げ、各端部外板の両端に連設された対向する連結片16、17を内方に折曲し、その各切込み18、19を相互に挿入して噛み合わせる。次いで、折込フラップ20、21を内側に折り曲げ、その外側から外側片23を曲げ起し、前記折込フラップ及び連結片を内側に挟んで折込片24を箱内に折り込むのである。

#### 【0015】

このようにして基板3の両側に箱体を組み立てた後、第1の箱体(P<sub>1</sub>)は、最先の端部外板13に連設された折返片26、内底板28、折返片29を各折目から内方に折曲して箱内に折り込むもので、この内底板28には折目が設けられていないため、組み立てた状態では内底板28が底板9から離れ、箱内で半円弧状の湾曲凹面を形成している(図3、図5参照)。

#### 【0016】

第2の箱体(P<sub>2</sub>)は、最先の端部外板13に連設された表縁部31、内側板32を内方に折曲し、内側斜板33、内底板34、内側斜板35、内側板36を外側に折り曲げ、表縁部37、端片38を内方に折曲して箱内に折り込むので



ある。この組み立て状態では、内底板34が底板9に、内側斜板33、35が外側斜板7、11に面接触して密着し2枚重ねとなるため、箱体の外壁のほぼ中央が長手方向に強固に構成され、且つ箱の開口部の両側に表縁部31、37が形成される（図3、図5参照）。

#### 【0017】

このように両箱体は物品収納面を異にするので、半円弧状の内底板28が底板9から離れている箱体（P<sub>1</sub>）には、比較的軽量の物品を収納し、内底板34が底板9に、内側斜板33、35が外側斜板7、11に面接触して2枚重ねとなっている箱体（P<sub>2</sub>）には、壺、缶などの比較的重い物品を収納し、図3に示すように、両箱体を開いて展示することができる。包装時には、両箱体を閉じてその開口面を合体させれば、八角柱体状にできる。

#### 【0018】

この包装箱は、第1の箱体（P<sub>1</sub>）が基板3の折目1から連設され、第2の箱体（P<sub>2</sub>）が基板3の折目2から連設され、各箱体はそれぞれの連設部の折目を支軸として開閉回動し、従来のように開閉回動の支軸として1条の折目を共用しないから、連設部の折目が早期に裂けたりする損傷は確実に防止される。

#### 【0019】

また、箱体の上下の端部は、端部外板13を各折目から内方に折り曲げ、各端部外板5、13の両端に対向させて連設した連結片16、17を各切込み18、19で相互に噛み合わせてあるので、各箱体の横手方向、すなわち、開閉方向における強度が十分に補強されて開口幅が確実に保たれ、両箱体を閉じたときに開口縁にずれを生ずることがない。

#### 【0020】

##### 【考案の効果】

上記のごとく、本案の包装箱は、基板の両側に折目を介して箱体を連設するので、各箱体はそれぞれの連設部の折目を支軸として開閉回動し、従来のように1条の折目を開閉回動の支軸として共用しないから、連設部の折目の早期の損傷を確実に防止できるとともに、各箱体の上下の端部において対向する連結片の切込みを相互に噛み合わせるため、各箱体は横手方向の開閉方向における強度が強固

で開口幅が確実に保たれ、両箱体を閉じた包装時に開口縁にずれを生じない効果がある。また、両箱体は物品収納面を異にして設けたから、これに異なる物品を収納して展示しそのまま包装できる効果がある。